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Agenda item 54

Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

**Draft resolution submitted by the Rapporteur of the Committee,
Denise McQuade (Ireland) on the basis of informal consultations on
draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.32**

Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3327 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974, 32/162 of 19 December 1977, 34/115 of 14 December 1979, 56/205 and 56/206 of 21 December 2001, 57/275 of 20 December 2002, 58/226 and 58/227 of 23 December 2003, 59/239 of 22 December 2004, 60/203 of 22 December 2005, 61/206 of 20 December 2006, 62/198 of 19 December 2007 and 63/221 of 19 December 2008,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolutions 2002/38 of 26 July 2002 and 2003/62 of 25 July 2003 and Council decisions 2004/300 of 23 July 2004, 2005/298 of 26 July 2005, 2006/247 of 27 July 2006, 2007/249 of 26 July 2007, 2008/239 of 23 July 2008 and 2009/238 of 29 July 2009,

Recalling the goal contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration¹ of achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020 and the goal contained in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation")² to

¹ See resolution 55/2.

² *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.H.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.



halve, by 2015, the proportion of people who lack access to safe drinking water and sanitation,

Recalling also the Habitat Agenda,³ the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium,⁴ the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,⁵

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁶ which calls upon the States Members of the United Nations to achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020, recognizing the urgent need for the provision of increased resources for affordable housing and housing-related infrastructure, prioritizing slum prevention and slum upgrading, and to encourage support for the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation and its Slum Upgrading Facility,

Recognizing the negative impact of environmental degradation, including climate change, desertification and loss of biodiversity, on human settlements,

Recognizing also that the current financial crisis could negatively affect the ability of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) to mobilize resources and promote the use of incentives and market measures as well as the mobilization of domestic and international financial resources for supporting private sector investment in affordable housing,

Welcoming with appreciation the important contribution of UN-Habitat, within its mandate, to more cost-effective transitions between emergency relief, recovery and reconstruction, and also the decision to admit UN-Habitat to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee,

Recognizing the significance of the urban dimension of poverty eradication and the need to integrate water and sanitation and other issues within a comprehensive framework for sustainable development,

Recognizing also the importance of decentralization policies for achieving sustainable human settlements development in line with the Habitat Agenda³ and the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Welcoming the progress being made by UN-Habitat in the implementation of its Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Plan for the period 2008-2013 and its efforts, as a non-resident agency, in helping programme countries to mainstream the Habitat Agenda into their respective development frameworks,

Noting the request of the Governing Council of UN-Habitat in its resolution 22/5⁷ for a joint examination of the governance of UN-Habitat with a view to

³ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

⁴ Resolution S-25/2, annex.

⁵ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁶ See resolution 60/1.

⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/64/8)*, annex I, sect. B.

identifying and implementing ways to improve the transparency, accountability, efficiency and effectiveness of the functioning of the existing governance structure and to identify options for any other potential relevant changes for consideration by the Governing Council at its twenty-third session and for the Executive-Director to begin work on terms of reference for this exercise,

Noting also the efforts of UN-Habitat in strengthening its collaboration with international and regional development banks and domestic financial institutions to combine public and private capital with capacity-building and policy reform activities in order to improve access by the poor to water and sanitation and affordable housing finance in support of the attainment of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Welcoming the offer of the Government of Brazil and the city of Rio de Janeiro to host the fifth session of the World Urban Forum from 22 to 26 March 2010,

Reaffirming the increased importance of South-South and triangular cooperation in helping developing countries to develop capacities in order to achieve their national goals, including those related to sustainable human settlements and urban development,

Recalling its invitation to the Governing Council of UN-Habitat to keep developments in housing finance systems under review in view of the current global economic and financial crisis, and its decision to explore the possibility of convening a high-level event of the General Assembly on the subject, and acknowledging the efforts of the Governing Council at its twenty-second session in this regard,

Recognizing the continued need for increased and predictable financial contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation to ensure timely, effective and concrete global implementation of the Habitat Agenda, the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and the relevant internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,

Recognizing also the progress being made by UN-Habitat in the development of the Experimental Reimbursable Seeding Operations Trust Fund of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, established by the Governing Council of UN-Habitat in its resolution 21/10,⁸

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda⁹ and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat);¹⁰

2. *Welcomes* the efforts of UN-Habitat in the continued implementation of its Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Plan for the period 2008-2013, and encourages Governments in a position to do so, and other stakeholders, to contribute

⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/62/8)*, annex I, sect. B.

⁹ See A/64/317, transmitting E/2009/80.

¹⁰ A/64/260.

to UN-Habitat so as to further strengthen its efforts in institutional reform, and the pursuit of management excellence, including results-based management;

3. *Stresses the need* for Member States, taking into consideration, inter alia, the current global economic and financial crises, to assess the adequacy of their respective housing and related infrastructure policies to meet the needs of their growing urban populations and, in particular, the needs of the poor and other vulnerable groups, and requests UN-Habitat to assist Governments upon request in this regard;

4. *Encourages* Governments to promote the principles and practice of sustainable urbanization and strengthen the role and contribution of their respective local authorities in applying those principles and practices, in order to, inter alia, ensure access to basic services for all and improve the living conditions of vulnerable urban populations, slum-dwellers and the urban poor, and, as a major contribution to mitigating the causes of climate change, adapting to the effects of climate change and reducing risks and vulnerabilities in a rapidly urbanizing world, including human settlements in fragile ecosystems, and invites the international donor community to support the efforts of developing countries in this regard;

5. *Stresses* the need for the international community to support South-South cooperation, including through triangular cooperation, especially by mobilizing financial resources on a sustainable basis, providing technical assistance and encouraging city-to-city cooperation;

6. *Reiterates its call* for continued financial support to UN-Habitat through increased voluntary contributions, and invites Governments in a position to do so, and other stakeholders, to provide predictable multi-year funding and increased non-earmarked contributions to support the strategic and institutional objectives of the Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Plan for the period 2008-2013 and its Global Campaign on Sustainable Urbanization;

7. *Stresses* that the affordability of housing has become a major issue that needs to be addressed by mobilizing resources for the poor and other vulnerable groups;

8. *Invites* the international donor community and financial institutions to contribute generously to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, including the Water and Sanitation Trust Fund, the Slum Upgrading Facility and the technical cooperation trust funds to enable UN-Habitat to assist developing countries in mobilizing public investment and private capital for slum upgrading, shelter and basic services;

9. *Acknowledges* the progress made in the implementation of the pilot programmes of the Experimental Reimbursable Seeding Operations Trust Fund of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, and in this regard invites the international donor community and financial institutions to contribute to the Trust Fund;

10. *Encourages* UN-Habitat to continue exploring the possibility of convening a high-level special event of the General Assembly on sustainable urbanization to promote understanding of the challenges of rapid urbanization, including, inter alia, climate change, housing finance systems, urban planning and sustainable land management;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of UN-Habitat under review so as to enhance its effectiveness in supporting national policies, strategies and plans in attaining the poverty eradication, gender equality, water and sanitation and slum upgrading targets of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,¹ the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation² and the 2005 World Summit Outcome;⁶

12. *Reiterates its encouragement* to the Economic and Social Council to include sustainable urbanization, urban poverty reduction and slum upgrading as a cross-cutting issue in the follow-up to the outcome of relevant summits and major international conferences;

13. *Emphasizes* the importance of the Nairobi headquarters location of UN-Habitat, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of UN-Habitat and the United Nations Office at Nairobi under review so as to permit the delivery, in an effective manner, of necessary services to UN-Habitat and the other United Nations organs and organizations in Nairobi;

14. *Takes note* of the recommendation made by the Governing Council of UN-Habitat in its resolution 22/1⁷ and, having considered the question of convening in 2016 a third United Nations conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on this question, in collaboration with the Governing Council, for consideration by the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)".



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Agenda item 53 (e)

Sustainable development: implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

**Draft resolution submitted by the Rapporteur of the Committee,
Ms. Denise McQuade (Ireland), on the basis of informal consultations
on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.36**

Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/211 of 23 December 2003, 61/202 of 20 December 2006, 62/193 of 19 December 2007, 63/218 of 19 December 2008 and other resolutions relating to the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,¹

Reasserting its commitment to combating and reversing desertification and land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas, consistent with articles 1, 2 and 3 of the Convention, and to mitigating the effects of drought, eradicating extreme poverty, promoting sustainable development and food security and improving the livelihoods of vulnerable people affected by drought and/or desertification, taking into account the ten-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008-2018),

Reaffirming the universal membership of the Convention, and acknowledging that desertification, land degradation and drought are problems of a global dimension in that they affect all regions of the world,

Taking note with appreciation of the decision adopted in Sirte, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 3 July 2009 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.



the African Union at its thirteenth ordinary session, authorizing the African Union to accede to the Convention,

Reaffirming the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),² in which the Convention is recognized as one of the tools for poverty eradication, and reiterating its resolve to eradicate extreme poverty,

Noting the need for enhanced cooperation among the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,¹ the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change³ and the Convention on Biological Diversity⁴ (the "Rio Conventions"), while respecting their individual mandates,

Welcoming the outcomes of the seventeenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development regarding desertification, land degradation and drought,⁵

Concerned by the increasing frequency and severity of dust/sandstorms affecting arid and semi-arid regions and their negative impact on the environment and the economy,

Concerned by the negative impacts that desertification, land degradation, loss of biodiversity and climate change have on each other, recognizing the potential benefits of complementarities in addressing these problems in a mutually supportive manner, and recognizing also the interrelationship between climate change, loss of biodiversity and desertification and the need to intensify efforts to combat desertification and promote sustainable land management,

Recognizing the need for investment in sustainable land management in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas, and emphasizing the need for the full implementation of the ten-year strategic plan and framework,

Recognizing the need to strengthen the scientific basis underpinning the Convention,

Recognizing also the importance given by the ten-year strategic plan and framework to the development and implementation of scientifically-based and sound methods for monitoring and assessing desertification,

Expressing its deep appreciation to the Government of Argentina for hosting the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention in Buenos Aires from 21 September to 2 October 2009,

Welcoming the offer of the Government of the Republic of Korea to host the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention in Changwon City, Gyeongnam Province, in the third quarter of 2011,

² *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 9* (E/2009/29).

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa;⁶

2. *Welcomes* the outcome of the seventeenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development and its policy recommendations, particularly those related to the strengthening of the institutional policy framework and the implementation of practical measures to combat land degradation and desertification in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas, enhancing capacity-building, transfer of technology and financing;

3. *Recognizes* the cross-sectoral nature of desertification, land degradation and drought mitigation and in this regard invites all relevant United Nations agencies to cooperate with the Convention in supporting an effective response to desertification and drought;

4. *Invites* Member States to continue to integrate plans and strategies related to drought, desertification and land degradation into their national development and poverty eradication strategies, as appropriate;

5. *Welcomes* the decision of the Conference of the Parties on the promotion and strengthening of relationships between the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and other relevant conventions and international organizations, institutions and agencies;⁷

6. *Notes* the ongoing work of the Joint Liaison Group of the secretariats and offices of the relevant subsidiary bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and encourages continuing cooperation in order to promote complementarities in the work of the secretariats, while respecting their independent legal status;

7. *Encourages* actions to promote sustainable management of soil as one means for mitigating the effects of drought in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas;

8. *Invites* Member States and other related organizations to cooperate in sharing information, forecasting and early warning systems related to dust/sandstorms;

9. *Takes note* of the launch of the Global Network of Dryland Research Institutes in Buenos Aires in September 2009 during the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, which aims to promote research, education, training and outreach relevant to the sustainable use of drylands;

10. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Committee on Science and Technology and, in this respect, welcomes the outcome of the first United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification Scientific Conference, held in the context of the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

11. *Takes note* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the assessment of the Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification⁸

⁶ A/64/202, sect. II.

⁷ Decision 8/COP.9.

⁸ See A/64/379.

as well as the decision of the Conference of the Parties at its ninth session requesting the Bureau of the ninth session, together with the Managing Director of the Global Mechanism and the Executive Secretary, and taking into account the views of other interested relevant entities such as the host countries and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, to undertake and supervise an evaluation of existing and potential reporting, accountability and institutional arrangements for the Global Mechanism and their legal and financial implications, including the possibility of identifying a new institution/organization to house the Global Mechanism, taking into account the scenarios presented in the Joint Inspection Unit assessment of the Global Mechanism and the need to avoid duplication and overlap in the work of the secretariat and the Global Mechanism, and further requesting the Bureau to submit to the Conference of the Parties at its tenth session a report on this evaluation for consideration and decision on the issue of reporting, accountability and institutional arrangements for the Global Mechanism;

12. *Requests* all States parties to the Convention to promote awareness among local populations, particularly women, youth and civil society organizations, of, and to include them in, the implementation of the ten-year strategic plan and framework, and encourages affected States parties and donors to take into account the issue of participation of civil society in Convention processes when setting priorities in national development strategies, in conformity, inter alia, with the comprehensive communication strategy adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth session;

13. *Invites* donors to the Global Environment Facility to ensure that the Facility is adequately resourced during the next replenishment period in order to allow it to allocate sufficient and adequate resources to its six focal areas, in particular its land degradation focal area;

14. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts of the Executive Secretary of the Convention to continue the administrative renewal and reform of the secretariat and to realign its functions in order to fully implement the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties and bring those functions into line with the ten-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008-2018);

15. *Decides* to include in the United Nations calendar of conferences and meetings for the biennium 2010-2011 the sessions of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies envisaged for the biennium;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make provisions for the sessions of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies in his proposal for the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the sub-item entitled "Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa";

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including a report on the implementation of the Convention.



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Agenda items 132 and 55 (b)

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011

Globalization and interdependence: preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.64

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

I. Requests contained in the draft resolution

1. Under the terms of operative paragraph 17 of draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.64, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to continue to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with the resources necessary to enable it to promote, in an effective manner, the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption¹ and to discharge its functions as the secretariat of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention (hereinafter referred to as the Conference of States Parties) and would also request the Secretary-General to ensure that the new mechanism for the review of implementation of the Convention was adequately funded, in line with resolution CAC/COSP/2009/L.9 adopted by the Conference of States Parties at its third session.

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.



II. Relationship of the draft resolution to the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011 and to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011

2. The activities referred to above relate to programme 1, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management, and subprogramme 1, Rule of law, of programme 13, International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice, of the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011.² They fall under section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management, and section 16, International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011 (A/64/6 (Sect. 2) and A/64/6 (Sect. 16), respectively). In the context of the activities referred to in operative paragraph 17, additional outputs are added under subprogramme 1, Rule of law, of section 16, International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice. These outputs are detailed in paragraph 11 of the present statement.

III. Activities by which the proposals will be implemented

3. Building on the momentum created by key political decisions of the Conference of States Parties at its first two sessions (resolutions 1/1 and 2/1), the Conference of States Parties at its third session, held in November 2009, decided on the terms of reference of a full-fledged mechanism designed to assist it in the review of the implementation of the Convention (CAC/COSP/2009/L.9, annex I). The terms of reference specify that the Convention will be reviewed by way of a peer review process with the secretariat supporting this process and, in particular, that the secretariat of the Conference of States Parties shall be the secretariat of the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and shall perform all tasks required for the efficient functioning of the Mechanism, including providing technical and substantive support, upon request, to States parties in the course of the functioning of the Mechanism.

4. At its third session, the Conference of States Parties adopted resolution CAC/COSP/2009/L.9 on the review of mechanism, whereby the Conference of States Parties, inter alia, adopted the terms of reference and specified that each review phase should be composed of two review cycles of five years each and that all States parties must undergo the review within the cycle. At the current rate of ratification of the Convention, it is projected that the secretariat of the Review Mechanism³ (hereinafter referred to as the SORM) will need to facilitate an average of 40 country peer reviews per year at least for the next 10 years. The Conference decided to review, during the first five-year cycle, chapters III (Criminalization and law enforcement) and IV (International cooperation) of the Convention and during the second cycle, chapters II (Preventive measures) and V (Asset recovery).

5. In terms of work requirements, the SORM will each year need to organize the selection of the 40 countries that are to undergo a review and the 80 countries that are to conduct the peer review. This will be carried out through the drawing of lots. Prior to such drawing of lots, the SORM will need to ensure geographical balance,

² A/63/6/Rev.1.

³ Also the secretariat of the Conference of States Parties.

the availability of countries with similar legal systems and the ability of countries to be subjected to the review in a given year.

6. The SORM has also been charged with maintaining a list of up to 15 experts from each of the 80 peer review countries which is to be drawn up annually and distributed prior to the drawing of lots. The SORM will further need to ensure that all 40 States under review submit complete self-assessment checklists and will need to follow up and request additional information if the lists are incomplete. The SORM will distribute the checklist responses and supporting documentation to the peer reviewing countries and will request feedback. The SORM is tasked to support the ensuing desk review which entails an analysis of the checklist response focusing on measures taken to implement the Convention.
7. The SORM will support the review by facilitating an active dialogue between the State party under review and the two reviewing States, which could include requests that the State party provide clarifications or additional information or address supplementary questions related to the review. The constructive dialogue may also entail the organization of conference calls, videoconferences, e-mail exchanges or joint meetings at the United Nations Office at Vienna.
8. The SORM is further tasked to elaborate the schedule and requirements of each country review in consultation with the reviewing States parties and the State party under review and to address all issues relevant to the review. The SORM will develop a set of guidelines for the reviewing State parties and a blueprint country report. The SORM will assist the reviewing States parties in preparing a country review report with an executive summary. The report shall identify successes, good practices and challenges and make observations for the implementation of the Convention. Where appropriate, the report shall include identification of technical assistance needs for the purposes of improving implementation of the Convention.
9. The SORM will compile the most common and relevant information on successes, good practices, challenges, observations and technical assistance needs contained in the country reports and include them thematically in a Thematic Implementation Report and regional supplementary addenda for submission to the open-ended intergovernmental Implementation Review Group. The SORM will also submit executive summaries for each country report (40 per year). Specifically in the area of technical assistance, as part of the review mechanism follow-up process, the SORM will also review whether identified technical assistance needs have been met and will report on the outcome of the analysis of information to the Implementation Review Group.
10. The SORM is tasked with the substantive and technical servicing of the Implementation Review Group, which shall be an open-ended intergovernmental group of States parties. It operates under the authority of and reports to the Conference and shall hold meetings at least once a year in Vienna. This Group is, *inter alia*, taking over the tasks of the technical assistance working group as well as the implementation review working group with, however, a much wider and more challenging mandate. It will conduct an overview of the review process in order to identify challenges and good practices as well as consider technical assistance requirements in order to ensure effective implementation of the Convention. The Thematic Implementation Report will serve as the basis for the analytical work of the Implementation Review Group. The Group submits recommendations and conclusions to the Conference of State Parties.

IV. Modifications required in the proposed programme of work for 2010-2011

11. In order to reflect the provisions of draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.64, the narrative of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011 under subprogramme 1, Rule of law, of section 16, International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice, would need to be modified so as to amend the outputs already foreseen. The narrative would be amended as follows:

Outputs

At the end of paragraph 16.55 (b) (v), Promotion of legal instruments, the following entries would be added:

“k. Analysis of self-assessment responses received and supplementary information (80 per biennium);

“l. Analysis of country reports and preparation of executive summaries of country reports (80 per biennium);

“m. Preparation of thematic reports and regional addenda (12 per biennium);

“n. List of experts participating in the review process, updated annually (up to 15 experts each of a current total of 142 States parties);

“o. Technical assistance needs matrix, updated annually;

“p. Pool of experts for the provision of technical assistance;

“q. Database of competent authorities, asset recovery focal points, central authorities;

“r. Country visits (40 per biennium);

“s. Training of experts (10 regional workshops per biennium).”

V. Additional requirements for the biennium 2010-2011

12. The requirements for the implementation of the request contained in operative paragraph 17 of draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.64 are estimated on the basis of the parameters specified in the entries below:

(a) The review mechanism follows a four-year cycle;

(b) Forty States parties are to be reviewed per year;

(c) Translation of the responses to the self-assessment checklist and of supporting documentation is required for 15 of the 80 countries;

(d) One annual session of the Implementation Review Group is held each year, with a duration of 10 days;

(e) Forty country visits are made per biennium.

13. The estimated staffing requirements have been established as follows:

(a) Eighty reviews at 12 staff workweeks each, totalling 960 staff workweeks;

- (b) Preparation of 80 reports at 2 weeks each, totalling 160 staff workweeks;
- (c) Preparation of aggregate analytical reports, totalling 30 staff workweeks;
- (d) Preparation and servicing of the session of the Implementation Review Group, totalling 20 staff workweeks;
- (e) Forty country visits at 2 weeks each (including preparation time), totalling 80 staff workweeks;
- (f) Maintenance of an expert database and other miscellaneous activities, totalling 30 staff workweeks.

14. On the basis of these parameters, the total number of staff workweeks per biennium is 1,280. Based on an average annual figure of 44 effective workweeks per staff member, the total requirement for supporting the review mechanism would be 14 staff members at various levels, including Professional and General Service staff.

15. In order to ensure performance of the tasks mandated by the Conference of States Parties, as well as those arising from other governing bodies in the biennium 2010-2011 in the areas of prevention and control of corruption, fraud and economic crime, as well as those pertaining to the promotion of and support to the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, including the servicing of the Conference of States Parties and the Implementation Review Group, a total of fourteen (14) posts are required, comprising 12 Professional staff (1 D-1, 2 P-5, 3 P-4, 2 P-3 and 4 P-2) and 2 General Service staff (Other level). It is estimated that approximately 30 per cent of the work can be accomplished by the current staff of the Corruption and Economic Crime Section (that is, 1 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 P-2 and 1 General Service (Other level)). On this basis, it is estimated that implementation of the review mechanism would require 9 additional posts as follows: 1 D-1, 1 P-5, 2 P-4, 1 P-3, 3 P-2 and 1 General Service (Other level). The cost of these additional posts would amount to \$1,409,600 (net), after recosting. The related requirements for computer maintenance and communications amount to \$50,400, after recosting (\$2,800 per year per staff member).

16. It is anticipated that for each of the 40 country visits per biennium (20 visits per year), a minimum of three days would be required for the undertaking of a review. On the basis of average travel costs for five participants (including governmental experts from developing countries and SORM staff), as well as costs for interpretation in 15 countries, the biennium cost of country visits would amount to \$678,000.

17. It is estimated that individual country reviews would require translation of documentation from one official language into another and vice versa, including responses to the self-assessment checklist and pertinent supporting material. It is estimated that an average of 4,000 pages translated from one language into another will be required per biennium, at a cost of \$1,787,400.

18. For the holding of one annual session per year of the Implementation Review Group for a duration of 10 days (20 meetings) with interpretation in six languages and other conference services, an amount of \$393,600 would be required for the biennium. In addition, provision would need to be made for the translation into the six official languages of the documentation required for the session of the Implementation Review Group and the Conference of States Parties. The estimated requirement for 100 pages of documentation per year translated into all six official languages is \$395,400 for the biennium.

19. In order to enable the travel to the sessions of representatives of least developed countries parties to the Convention and payment of daily subsistence allowances, an amount of \$459,000 would be required for the biennium, calculated on the basis of an average of 31 representatives attending.

20. It is proposed that the governmental experts scheduled to take part in the review process as part of the review teams undergo training. In order to provide for one annual five-day training course in Vienna for 40 experts each year, and on the basis of funding requirements for 30 governmental experts from developing countries participating in this training, an amount of \$267,800 would be required for the biennium.

21. An amount of \$67,800 would also be required for general operating expenses for conference calls and videoconferences, at an average rate of 2.5 telephone videoconferences for each of the 40 annual reviews.

Additional budgetary requirements

(United States dollars)

Posts and related general operating expenses	
1 D-1, 1 P-5, 2 P-4, 1 P-3, 3 P-2 and 1 General Service (Other level) posts	1 409 600
Staff assessment	229 300
Computer maintenance	23 400
Communication costs	27 000
Subtotal	1 689 300
Individual reviews	
Country visits (5 participants per country visit for 40 countries)	678 000
Translation of documents for individual reviews in 2 languages (4,000 pages)	1 787 400
Subtotal	2 465 400
Implementation Review Group (1 meeting of 10 days duration per year)	
Interpretation in 6 languages and conference servicing	393 600
Translation of 100 pages of documentation in 6 languages per year	395 400
Subtotal	789 000
Travel and subsistence allowance for representatives of least developed countries (31 representatives, 14 days daily subsistence allowance per year)	459 000
Subtotal	1 248 000
Training	
Five-day training course for 30 experts from developing countries per year	267 800
Subtotal	267 800

General operating expenses	
Videoconference costs	67 800
Subtotal	67 800
Total (gross)	5 738 300
Income from staff assessment	(229 300)
Total (net)	5 509 000

22. The attention of the Committee is drawn to the provision of section VI of General Assembly resolution 45/248 B of 21 December 1990, in which the Assembly reaffirmed that the Fifth Committee was the appropriate Main Committee of the Assembly entrusted with responsibilities for administrative and budgetary matters and also reaffirmed the role of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

VI. Potential for absorption

23. As indicated in paragraph 15 above, out of the overall requirements of 14 posts to implement the activities called for in operative paragraph 17 of the draft resolution, the requirement relating to 5 of the posts would be accommodated through the use of existing posts in the Corruption and Economic Crime Section. There are no other resources provided under the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011 that could be made available for the support of the implementation of these activities.

24. With regard to the Implementation Review Group, under section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011, provision has been made for 40 meetings of the review mechanism subsidiary body, that is, 20 meetings per year, as well as for the related reports and background documentation. This provision, which was made in view of the requirements of the previous ongoing review mechanism, would be available for the conference servicing of the Implementation Review Group.

25. With regard to the operational requirements, namely, individual reviews, travel and a daily subsistence allowance for representatives of least developed countries, training and general operating expenses, the Conference of States Parties requested the Secretary-General to propose to the Implementation Review Group for consideration and decision at its first meeting, scheduled to take place in Vienna in 2010, further means for funding the implementation of the Mechanism. Until the Implementation Review Group makes a decision in this respect, it is proposed that these costs be funded through voluntary contributions.

VII. Contingency fund

26. It will be recalled that, under the procedures established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and 42/211 of 21 December 1987, a contingency fund is established for each biennium to accommodate additional

expenditure derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the programme budget. In accordance with the decision contained in paragraph 21 of Assembly resolution 63/266 of 24 December 2008, the contingency fund for the biennium 2010-2011 has been set at the level of \$36,532,900. Under this procedure, if additional expenditure were proposed that exceeded the resources available from the contingency fund, the activities concerned would be implemented only through the redeployment of resources from low-priority areas or modification of existing activities. Otherwise, such additional activities must be deferred to a later biennium.

VIII. Summary

27. Accordingly, should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.64, additional resources amounting to \$1,689,300 gross (\$1,460,000 net), after recosting, would be required under section 16, International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice (\$1,433,000), section 28F, Administration, Vienna (\$27,000), and section 36, Staff assessment (\$229,300), to be offset by the same amount under Income section 1, Income from staff assessment, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011. This would represent a charge against the contingency fund and, as such, would require appropriation for the biennium.



General Assembly

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**Sixty-fourth session
Second Committee**

Agenda item 118

Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

Draft programme of work of the Second Committee for the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly

1. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources.
2. Information and communication technologies for development.
3. Macroeconomic policy questions:
 - (a) International trade and development;
 - (b) International financial system and development;
 - (c) External debt crisis and development.
4. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference.
5. Sustainable development:
 - (a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;
 - (b) Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;
 - (c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;
 - (d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind;
 - (e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa;



- (f) Convention on Biological Diversity;
 - (g) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its eleventh special session;
 - (j) United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development;
 - (k) Harmony with Nature.
6. Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).
 7. Globalization and interdependence:
 - (a) Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence;
 - (b) Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
 - (c) International migration and development;
 - (d) Development cooperation with middle-income countries.
 8. Groups of countries in special situations:
 - (a) Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;
 - (b) Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation.
 9. Eradication of poverty and other development issues:
 - (a) Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017);
 - (b) Industrial development cooperation.
 10. Operational activities for development: operational activities for development of the United Nations system.
 11. Agriculture development and food security.
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Sixty-fourth session

Second Committee

Agenda items 132 and 53 (a)

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011

Sustainable development: implementation of Agenda 21,
the Programme for the Further Implementation of
Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit
on Sustainable Development

Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.59

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with
rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

I. Requests contained in the draft resolution

1. Under the terms of operative paragraphs 20, 25 (a), 25 (b), 25 (c) and 25 (d) of the draft resolution, the General Assembly would:

(a) Decide to organize, in 2012, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development at the highest possible level, including Heads of State and Government or other representatives, and in this regard accepts with gratitude the generous offer of the Government of Brazil to host the Conference;

(b) Decide that:

(i) The first meeting of the Preparatory Committee will be held in 2010 for three days, immediately after the conclusion of the eighteenth session and the first meeting of the nineteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, to discuss the substantive themes of the Conference, pursuant to the draft resolution, and pending procedural matters, as well as to elect the Bureau;



(ii) The second meeting of the Preparatory Committee will be held in 2011 for two days immediately after the conclusion of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting of the nineteenth session of the Commission, to discuss further the substantive themes of the Conference;

(iii) The third and final meeting of the Preparatory Committee will be held in Brazil in 2012 for three days immediately preceding the Conference to discuss the outcome of the Conference; in this regard, the Commission will postpone its multi-year programme of work for one year;

(iv) Regional implementation meetings will be converted into regional preparatory meetings for the Conference in 2011.

II. Relationship of the draft resolution to the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011 and to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011

2. The activities referred to above relate to programme 1, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management, and subprogramme 4, Support services, of programme 24, Management and support services, of the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011.¹ They also fall under section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management, and section 28D, Office of Central Support Services, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011 (A/64/6 (Sect. 2) and A/64/6 (Sect. 28D), respectively).

III. Activities by which the proposals will be implemented and additional requirements for the biennium 2010-2011

3. Pursuant to operative paragraphs 20 and 25 (c) of draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.59, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and the third and final meeting of the Preparatory Committee, both to be held in 2012 in Brazil, will be included in the draft biennial calendar of conferences and meetings for 2012-2013 as soon as dates and modalities are determined. The related resource requirements for the Conference and the third and final meeting of the Preparatory Committee would be considered in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013, if the dates and modalities are formally decided and known before the time of preparing the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013. Otherwise, the required resources would be dealt with in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, when the dates and modalities are formally decided.

4. It shall also be noted that the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and the third and final meeting of the Preparatory Committee should be held in New York, the established headquarters of the body, in accordance with paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 40/243. It shall be recalled that, according to paragraph 5 of the same resolution, United Nations bodies may hold sessions away from their established headquarters when a Government issuing an

¹ A/63/6/Rev.1.

invitation for a session to be held within its territory has agreed to defray, after consultation with the Secretary-General as to their nature and possible extent, the actual additional costs directly or indirectly involved. Therefore, the offer of the Government of Brazil to host the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and the third and final meeting of the Preparatory Committee in 2012 requires that the Government of Brazil reimburse to the United Nations the actual additional costs directly or indirectly involved due to the change of the venue of the Conference and the third and final meeting of the Preparatory Committee from New York to a city in Brazil.

5. With regard to operative paragraphs 25 (b) and 25 (c) of draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.59, the first and second meetings of the Preparatory Committee are not planned for in the draft biennial calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for 2010 and 2011. Consequently, no provisions have been made under sections 2 and 28D of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011 for the related conference services and other conference support services.

6. In view of the fact that the regional implementation meetings would be converted into regional preparatory meetings for the Conference in 2011, pursuant to operative paragraph 25 (d), it is considered, therefore, that the requirements for servicing regional preparatory meetings would be met from within existing resources under provisions foreseen for the regional commissions, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011.

7. Should draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.59 be adopted by the General Assembly, conference services and other conference support services would be required pursuant to operative paragraphs 25 (a) and 25 (b) in order to service:

(a) The first meeting of the Preparatory Committee, to be held from 17 to 19 May 2010, which requires meeting services for a total of six meetings in three days with simultaneous interpretation from and into all six official languages and documentation services for 52 pages, 60 pages and 64 pages of pre-session, in-session and post-session documents, respectively, to be translated into and issued in all six official languages;

(b) The second meeting of the Preparatory Committee, to be held on 1 and 2 March 2011, which requires meeting services for a total of eight meetings in two days with simultaneous interpretation from and into all six official languages and documentation services for 52 pages, 60 pages and 64 pages of pre-session, in-session and post-session documents, respectively, to be translated into and issued in all six official languages.

8. Additional requirements of \$976,500 would arise in relation to conference services and other conference support services for the first and second meetings of the Preparatory Committee in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011, namely, requirements of \$948,500 under Section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management, for meeting services of \$175,700 and documentation services of \$772,800, comprising \$230,000 for pre-session documents, \$259,400 for in-session documents and \$283,400 for post-session documents, and requirements of \$28,000 under section 28D, Office of Central Support Services, for other conference support services. The total conference-related costs are shown in the table.

Additional resource requirements arising from the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.59

<i>Type of support</i>	<i>First meeting of the Preparatory Committee</i>	<i>Second meeting of the Preparatory Committee</i>	<i>Total additional resource requirements</i>
Meeting servicing	75 300	100 400	175 700
Pre-session documentation	115 000	115 000	230 000
In-session documentation	129 700	129 700	259 400
Post-session documentation	141 700	141 700	283 400
Other conference support services	12 000	16 000	28 000
Total	473 700	502 800	976 500

IV. Potential for absorption

9. The Secretariat has sought to identify areas from which resources could be redeployed to meet the additional requirements relating to the conference services and other conference support services referred to in paragraph 8 above. It is considered that a total amount of \$460,400 could be absorbed as follows:

(a) Requirements for meeting services (\$175,700) and other related conference support services (\$28,000) could be accommodated by using resources allotted for servicing the General Assembly, provided that the Assembly does not meet in parallel at the same time;

(b) Half of the requirements for processing pre-session and post-session documents, totalling \$256,700, would be absorbed through savings achievable by using contractual translation to the most feasible extent possible, instead of in-house translation, for processing pre-session and post-session documents.

10. The net conference-related costs after absorption (\$516,100), which require additional appropriation for the biennium 2010-2011, are shown in the table.

Additional resource requirements arising from the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.59, post absorption

<i>Type of support</i>	<i>First meeting of the Preparatory Committee</i>	<i>Second meeting of the Preparatory Committee</i>	<i>Total additional resource requirements</i>	<i>Amount to be absorbed</i>	<i>Net total</i>
Meeting servicing	75 300	100 400	175 700	(175 700)	—
Pre-session documentation	115 000	115 000	230 000	(115 000)	115 000
In-session documentation	129 700	129 700	259 400	—	259 400
Post-session documentation	141 700	141 700	283 400	(141 700)	141 700
Other conference support services	12 000	16 000	28 000	(28 000)	—
Total	473 700	502 800	976 500	(460 400)	516 100

V. Contingency fund

11. It will be recalled that under the procedures established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 41/213 and 42/211, a contingency fund is established for each biennium to accommodate additional expenditure derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the approved or proposed programme budget. Pursuant to paragraph 21 of General Assembly resolution 63/266, the contingency fund for the biennium 2010-2011 has been set at the level of \$36,532,900. Under this procedure, if additional expenditure were proposed that exceeded the resources available from the contingency fund, the activities concerned would be implemented only through the redeployment of resources from low-priority areas or the modification of existing activities. Otherwise, such additional activities must be deferred to a later biennium.

12. It is not possible at this stage to identify activities under section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011 that could be terminated, deferred, curtailed or modified in order to meet the full related additional requirements.

VI. Action required of the General Assembly

13. Accordingly, should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.59, additional resources amounting to \$516,100 would be required under section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011. This would represent a charge against the contingency fund and, as such, would require appropriation for the biennium.

14. The requirements related to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and the third and final meeting of the Preparatory Committee to be held in Brazil in 2012 will be dealt with in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013, while the Government of Brazil would defray the actual additional costs directly or indirectly involved in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/243.